VICTOR EMANUEL IN VENICE-NEED OF REPORMS-THE KING'S VISIT TO CHIGGGIA-PRINCE AMADEO. m Our Special Correspondent.

The advent of Victor Emanuel into Venice last week, and his stay of several days, does not afford much opportunity for sensational items, and therefore no miduight messages have been dispatched, recounting his entrance, as was necessary last Autumn, when the people of our country, in common with all other nationalities, were anxiously awaiting the first report of that grand historic pageant which celebrated the consummation of Italian unity.

When the King left Venice last October he promised the people that he would come again before many months and renew the acquaintance so many mouths and renew the acquaintance so anspiciously began. The expectant Venetians have since Carnival fixed many days for his return, but the time was not definitely known until a few hours before his arrival. By the special request of the King, His Majesty was allowed to quietly enter the Lagurre, and all ceremonious demonstrations were dispensed with. It would be a good lesson to Anglo-Saxons generally to witness the unobtrusive manner in which the Italians allow their Royalty and nobility to enjoy perfect freedom, to move about in all the public perfect freedom, to move about in all the public thoroughfares unstared at and uncheered; and yet, when the proper moment arrives, they can raise their masical "braves," in a chorus of cheers unequaled by any other nationality. British and trans-atlantic notoricties would hardly be allowed so much freedom in their home lands.

musical "bravos," in a chorus of cheers unequaled by any other nationality. British and trans-atlantic notorictics would hardly be allowed so much freedom in their home lands.

It was already twilight before the royal cortege arrived at the depot. The Prince Amadeo, together with some of the chief military and naval officers of Venetia, met the King and conducted His Majesty and suite to the plain black gondolas in waiting. As they moved out of the basin into the grand canal an immense flotilla of hundreds of beautifully illuminated gondolas, filled with citizens and visitors, formed a circle of light around the royal party, and moved quietly onward down that broad sheet of the sea now lit up by a hastily improvised illumination of the place and houses on either side of the canal. The King was accompanied by several of his ministers and military commanders on a tour of inspection through the new province. The Consular corps was fully represented on the occasion, the flags of their various nationalities flying from the prows of their gondolas. The gondola of the Austrian Consul-General attracted much attention and comment; it was tastefully and brilliantly illuminated, dressed with the flags of Italy and Austria, arraigned in a most amicable and significant manner, a demonstration which a few months ago would have provoked a discharge of grapeshot from some of the numerous cannon which were conveniently planted to command respect for the banner of the double-headed Eagle of Austria. It is quite remarkable how friendly are the relations existing between the quondam masters and subjects; in fact, the Austrians and Venetians are, historically, good friends, when on opposite sides of the Adriatic. The passage of the brilliant flotilla of gondolas down the Grand Canal was a rare sight, the stillness broken only occasionally by bursts of melody from a choir of trained voices, or the cheers of the few people gathered at different points along the course, which last were acknowledged by the King, whose bold figure was d

affairs in Italy will readily recognize the necessity of a demonstration on the part of the Government to attract the attention of the people from their troubles and from the state of the national finances. The great work before the Ministry is to devise "ways and means" of carrying on the Government and meeting the regularly recurring liabilities of the State, at the same time an impoverished people must be carefully trained to the consequent burdens of taxation. These questions, in connection with the disposition of church property, have twice disrupted the Italian Cabinet within the last few months. Beside the threatening aspect of the Papal question, the labor problem unsolved, the masses in ignorance, public works required beyond the ability of the Government to provide—these and many other pressing claims upon the attention of the Ministry form a burden which is anything but easy or desirable.

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The fact that a very large proportion of the population are in want of the ordinary necessities of life, and of the daily employment required to produce a support, added to the lack of energy and willingness on the part of the wealthier classes to encourage and foster industry, by creating and sustaining manufacturing interests, altogether create a state of despondents. ency through all the lower classes at times border-ing on revolution. Venetia feels this probably more than any other province of Italy; since the change from the Austrian to the Italian Government has in no wise realized the bright hopes which they enter-tained prior to the war. Instead of the former large with a numerous and wealthy staff of officers, army, with a bumerous and weather search of the venerial of the search of the veneral property and insignificant pay does not allow of such extravagant expenditure. Although the Austrian Government and army in Venetia was supported by the province, yet the means were derived from the rich property-holders, while the peoper classes were systematically patronized.

The arsenal and harbor, which are the pride and hope of the citizens of Venice, have hitherto received but little attention from the Government, not even that which their importance as national defenses demanded. Indeed there has been the greatest possible difficulty in devising schemes to provide

even that which their importance as national defenses demanded. Indeed there has been the greatest possible difficulty in devising schemes to provide for actual necessities, and to keep in motion the governmental machinery. The ministry now clearly perceive that it is not safe to longer postpone action in regard to these interests of their newly acquired province, which require and by receiving immediate attention may become so valuable to the whole of Italy. Something more than promises are now demanded to satisfy the people, who are said to be in no mood for delays. For this reason it was deemed beat for Victor Emmanuel to come in person to reassure the people in regard to his former encouragements, and the present intentions of the Government in their behalf.

The King brought with him a present of 50,000 livres to be distributed among the poor who are out of employment and suffering for lack of daily bread. He also has, before leaving Florence, relinquished his claim upon four millions of the Civil list, and requested the Italian parliament to make an appropriation of ten millions livres, for the improvement of this harber, for public works and for the Arsenal of Venice. The renunciation of so large an item from the civil list at the part of the King evinces his honest desire.

harber, for public works and for the Arsenal of Venice. The renunciation of so large an item from the civil list on the part of the King evinces his honest desire for the welfare of his people, and his willingness to share their sacrifices and losses. Few crowned-heads can boast of such honors, but it is in keeping with the whole career of a man who dared give his people a Constitutional Government when all the despotic powers surrounding his little kingdom threatened to crush him unless he returned to absolute monarchy. This threat, made at the time when he was commencing his grand work of uniting Italy, might have proved a snare to a more selfish politician in the fair mencing his grand work of unting Italy, might have proved a snare to a more selfish politician, in the fair pretext offered of swaying more unlimited power-all for so good an end. So it needs no king worshiper to find in Victor Emanuel a noble specimen of manhood who should command the respect of every lover of freedom and constitutional government.

The day after the King's arrival in Venice he visited the little city of Chicagia at the lower end of the

The day after the King's arrival in Venice he visited the little city of Chioggia, at the lower end of the "Lagune," which is a noted point in the history of the old Republic. The same place has further interest attaching to it in connection with the Republic of 85 days, of 1848 and 49. The survivors of the volunteer force raised in this part of the Lagune for that effort for Venetian independence were received by the King in a most familiar and affectionate manner. From the moment His Majesty landed in Chioggia from the way steamer which conveyed him hither he persisted in refusing every conveyance prepared for him, and went on foot with the people in a most workingly and democratic manner. He left for the poor of this little old town 5,000 lire. In this gift, as in all of a similar nature, there is a text for a long dissertation upon the erromeous state of society in Italy—one which must be corrected in time or else result disastrously to the State. The masses of the people have come to look upon the Government, much as a child to a father, for support, instead of, according to our democratic idea, accepting the doctrine that the Government must be supported by the people. The Italians have adopted the false idea that the people are to be sustained by the strong arm of a power which they recognize without perceiving that its strength proceeds from themselves. They have constructed the pyramid of their philosophy with the apex downward. The natural result is thoroughly disastrous, when the process of formation of the nation from new acquisitions, which for the past few years, one by one, have been added to the original kingdom; each in its turn fleeing from a bad condition, and brinking to the new organization only ardent hope that the change may be for the better. These evils time and education can alone overcome.

Italy has without doubt more natural advantages in her soil and seas, and more native quickness of intellect in her people than any one of all the continental nations, and yet she has much in disposition, morals and education—perhaps more in the lack of the last two—to overcome. But the short time elapsed since her formation and the many nifavorable conditions and necessities attaching to her organization have given to the Italian people little opportunity for development. Criticise lightly. Let England and America look to their own history, and their own slow growth, the many obstacles which intervened and were overcome only after many mis-laken endeavors. Let us exercise a due proportion of a strong contents of the proportion of the particular of the co

their own slow growth, the many obstacles which intervened and were overcome only after many mistaken endeavors. Let us exercise a due proportion of national forbearance and charity. Allow all Italy to have the advantage of even the few years of prosperity which have been enjoyed by Tuscany, Lompardy, and Piedmont, and there will perhaps be seen

reproduced the same rapid and substantial improve ment which is witnessed to-day in Milan, Florence

is the problem, and this the work before the This is the problem, and this the work before the Italian people, and Victor Emanuel comes to Venetia to encourage them to labor faithfully and wait patiently for time and effort to develop the bright future which he foresees for them; and for which struggle he sets them the noble example of self-sac-

We could wish the King might have a Cavour at his right hand in this emergency. The next choice would perhaps be Rieaseli; but Ritazzi is fated—as Napoleon would say—to be at the helm. All men have not the confidence in him which they would wish. But Ritazzi is Prime Minister of Italy, and although his record is displeasing to many, yet he is a man of uncommon power and sagacity, perhaps, rather, shreadness; but either way he is a man of strong intellect, and has every motive to spur him to the greatest exertion in redeeming and reclaiming Italy from her peculiarly perilous condition. He has a noble coadjutor in the active Ferara, the new Minister of Finance, whose financial scheme, recently submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, has received in Italy almost universal approbation.

Every evening, during the King's stay in Venice, he answered the call of the people, and came out upon the balconice of the Royal Palace, and saluted the enthusiastic crowds below, upon the grand piazza. He received the municipal authorities and some of the nobility, together with the chief officers of the army and navy at a Court dinner, but further refused any public demonstrations or entertainments, excepting one evening at the Malibran, where for a couple of hours, he listened to the opera. At the arsenal, and wherever else he went, he received quiet but heartfelt demonstrations of affection and regard.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, His Majesty left We could wish the King might have a Cayour at

assenal, and whorever use in the control of affection and regard.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning. His Majesty left by special train for Florence, followed by Prince Amadeo at 10 o'clock—perhaps a too pertinent comment upon the apparent degeneracy of "Young Italy," in keeping proper hours at least; further deponent saith not. The young Prince has caused to be publicly announced his approaching nuptials. He is to be united with the wealthiest lady in the kingdom, of an old Italian family, but whose rank, some of the noble ladies of the Court declare, is not as high as propriety requires; but the weighty consideration of fortune turns the balances in her favor. The Prince leaves Venice now, to complete this alliance, after having spent a Winter in the utmost gavety, and having been entertained in a truly royal style by the Venetian nobility. He ranks in the army as a General Commanding, and has his headquarters at Verona, but the gayeties of Venetian life, with a royal palace at his command, have more attractions for a young man of his age and temperament than the angular walls of a fortress. Father and son, with royalty, have left the Venetians to themselves, rich in their past history, very poor in their present circumstances, but with a future commensurate with their exertions.

## THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JAFFA.

SIR: In your issue of the 17th inst., in the letter of your Constantinople correspondent, reflections are cast upon a worthy and widely-known gentleman of this city, and the accredited agent of our Government to investigate and report in relation to the affairs of this colony, which seem to his friends to be gratuitous and unfair. for choosing so unfit an agent, and the agent himself and his work condemned, while as yet no report has been made by him, and no official statement of the facts of the case been given to the public.

While our newspapers have contained various and conflicting reports in regard to this colony, its history and prospects, and the character and antecedents of Adams, its founder and chief manager, not much information that is trustworthy and consistent has as yet come before the public. One fact known to some and recognized by your correspondent ought not to be overlooked in the absence of trustworthy and full data for an impartial judgment, and that is, that a fierce quarrel early arose between Adams and our Vice-Cousul at Jaffa, each accusing the other of gross misconduct, and each striving to create a public sentiment in favor of himself. How far all these adverse reports in reference to Adams and the interests of the colony originate in this personal quarrel, it is not for the writer to say, though it is known that the Vice Consul has been busy in a variety of ways to damage and to break up the colony. It is also known that while the colony is outwardly presperous to all appearance, it has fallen into serious internal dissensions, and is divided into two factions, one for and the other against Mr.

Your correspondent says:

"Both parties appealed to crosplody within reach; to the Consul's legrout the Minister at Constantinople, the Turkish Governor at Jen alem, Mr. Seward, and the public generally. Mr. Seward finally commissioned Mr. Bidwell of the helectic to investigate the state of addicts there his investigation appears to have modeled matters more than ever he Minister here. Mr. Morris, has now ordered Mr. Johnson, our Con via the grout, to go to Jada and Jook into the whole matter. This is easily the first sensible thing which has been done about the colony. Mr tohason is a guntleman who knows the country, and who descrees to have he confidence of all who know him. Whatever he reports will be revered at once as true, and it is very singular that Mr. Seward this to become to appoint him in the first place. I will not anticipate his report respress any opinion on the merits of the case; just access of American who have traited the colony and since come to Constitutionale, units a protesting beforehand against any report which Mr. Balwell manner.

It appears that it is investigations have been confirmed as the colony.

persons have signer ascense poor. So considered who was not perfectly coatested and happy."

The gentleman whose official mission is thus, both in its methods and results, summarily condemned, is the Rev. Waiter H. Bidwell of this city, for the last 20 years Editor and Proprietor of The Eclectic Magazine and other periodicals, a gentleman of intelligence, probity, and wide and varied experience. His appointment to this mission was unsought by him. Few Americans have traveled oftener or more extensively abroad than he, and just as meaning the second of the

over his own signature in the public newspapers countries this statement.

Subsequently, Mr. Bidwell spent an entire week in "looking into the whole matter," and then found it necessary to pay a visit to the Consul at Alexandria before he could finish the work and satisfy his own mind. The Consul was absent, and he had to wait some days for his return. And this delayed his report, which has not yet been given to the public. Nothing is known of the results of his humane mission, for which the Government deserves the thanks of the nation, as well as of these poor colonists and all American travelers to and residents in the East, and are what was contained in a private letter written immediately after his arrival, which found its way into print.

in the East, and are what was contained in a private letter written immediately after his arrival, which found its way into print.

As a friend of Mr. Bidwell I complain that it is palpably unfair to arraign such a mission before the bar of public opinion and condemn it before he has been heard in the case; to protest beforehand against any report which Mr. Bidwell may make, is to violate every maxim of law and justice which rule in such cases. A candid mind will suspect, and justly, the animus of a writer who thus seeks to prejudge the case in the public mind. His report will soon be made, and then the public can form their own conclusion as to its trustworthiness. Till then let us honor the judgment of Mr. Seward in his choice of an agent, and not accuse an honorable and well-known Christian man and fellow-citizen of an utter want of common sense and common fairness in the discharge of a humane public trust. Adams may be and very likely is a religious imposter and a lying deceiver, and the colony may come to grief because of his deception and rascality; but one who has known Mr. B. intimately for 29 years is slow to believe that he will do aught to cover up his iniquity, or conduct his investigations on any other principle than that of fairness and justice.

Do not understand me as charging your correspondent with intentional unfairness. Constantinople is a good way off from Jaffa (considering the facilities for intercourse) and the same agency which has actively sought to prejudice and forestall public sentiment in New-York, may have done the same in Constantinople.

For one, I am glad to see the interest so widely felt in the fate of this colony. I am loath to believe that it is destined to a total failure. Why should not New-England plant her colonies on the shores of the Mediterranean, and infuse her industries, her living Christianity and civilization into the dead life of the Orient! Great changes are rapidly occurring in that part of the world. The Turkish Power and the Moslem Faith which, for so many

THE FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION .- The following letter tells its own story :

lowing letter tells its own story:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your paper of this morning contains an error of statement for which you are not responsible, but which I will ask you to correct. In your compilation under the head Religious, you say: "The following statistics from The Church Directory, prepared by the Rev Lewis E. Jackson. Corresponding Secretary of the City Mission, show the receipts of the leading secreties for the last year to have been as follows," and then follows a list in which, high up in the column is set down the "American-Missionary Association, \$203,000," and down at the foot the "American Freedman's Union Commission, \$50,000." Now I beg to say that, as per official report, which the Rev. Mr. Lewis should have consulted, the New-York Branch alone of the American Freedman's Union Commission paid out between April 1, 1866, and April 1, 1867, \$125,784 88 In money, and distributed goods to the amount of \$64,787 34; and that the income of the American Freedman's Union Commission during the last year was as per published official reports of the several branches, \$280,785 56; being more than five times as much as that set down to its credit by the Rev. Mr. Levise and the several branches, \$280,785 56; being more than five times as much as that set down to its credit by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. As erroncous "statis-tics" are mischievous when allowed to become matter of record, please publish this by way of preventive, and oblige yours truly. J. M. McKim, Cor. Sec. A. F. U. C. New York, June 1, 1867.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE INDIANS ?

Six: When we last met, in Minnesota, you may remember that I urged upon your attention some views of our Indian policy, which I desire to repeat with special reference to the situation of the Western Plains.

I ask your influence with the President and Congress of the United States that they will announce and adhere to this measure-concentration of all the Indians between the Mississippi River and the longitude of Great Salt Lake City within the Indian country, now partly occupied by the Chectaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles. Make that an Indian Territory, with a Government, and such a Governor as Col. Parker of Gen. Grant's staff. Give Kansans. Arkansans, and Texans to understand, once for all, that the region on the sources of the Red River and the Arkansas River is to be held sternly and inflexibly as an Indian community, and, as rapidly as possible, transport thither all the tribes and fragments of tribes which rove uncontrolled and unconquered from the Rio Grands to the British frontier. If an Indian conneil is held, let such a deportation be the only proposition of the Government. If the army make Indian prisoners, put them instantly in motion for this Indian Territory. Proclaim to the authorities and people of the Territories that Indian campaigns and Indian traffic are, at the earliest moment consistent with the defense of the settlements, to be discontinued, and invite their earnest cooperation in the proposed change of policy. It might take some time to get the Indians within reach and under motion; but I have confidence that if the present policy of dispersion, under show of treaties, was once completely abandoned, that the work of concentration would go rapidly forward.

I would keep faith with the Indians, but would substitute the will of the nation for treaties. The nation would simply assign reasonable space and limits to 250,000 savages; and restrain them, as well for their protection as for the security of the white settlers, within such space and limits. Thus concentrated, devote to their welfare every dollar of existing funds, to be recruited by the proceeds of reservations hitherto assigned to their use. Bring them within reach of the benevolent and Christian public. Plant them in villages, if necessary; for the Government would save money by housing, feeding, and clothing them in the heart of the Mississippi Valley. Better lodge the whole Indian population at the St. Nicholas or Continental hotels, than suffer the terrible waste of innumerable Indian agencies, scattered over a third of the continent, with the addition of an Indian war almost annually,

Quietly and without ostentation President Johnson has negotiated a series of treaties with the Chero-In the letter alluded to, our Secretary of State is censured | kees, Choctaws, and other occupants of this Indian Territory, which opens the way for such an experiment. Their slaves are emancipated and incorporated, in every sense, as members of the tribes. I am of the impression that other freedmen, emigrating from other States, are assured of the same rights, with the privilege of entering 40-acre homesteads. The present Indian population is 50,000 souls, to 50,000,000 acres of land. The Government has expressly reserved 13,000,000 acres for the colonization of other (not now resident) tribes. Arrangements are well advanced to remove all the Indians of Kansas to this country. Why not extend the policy? How could we consistently refuse the people of Colorado, for instance, if they should ask the removal thither of their Indian population ? Let us consummate by removals from west to east the policy inaugurated by Gen. Jackson 30 years ago, and which was productive of so much advantage to the Cherokee and other Southern Indians.

It will be no hardship to transfer these Indian no

mades, accustomed to rove the Plains over 10 degrees of latitude, to a healthy, fertile, ample district, where stock-raising (the next stage toward civilization from the life of a hunter) is the most remunerative pursuit, and now almost exclusively followed by the Indian residents. Let the country announce its purpose; and although the Indians may, at first, evade us like quicksilver, yet time and persistence would soon make the measure practicable.

For I must not suppress my conviction, that extermination of the Indians is the only alternative. The Whites already outnumber them, three to one; soon, like the Texan Rangers of ten years since, the borderers will organize their own campaigns, fighting fire with fire, out-Heroding Herod; and then, as now, the best use of our outposts and regular troops will to a new and permanent home on the Arkaneas, where, concentrated and controlled by the strictest military surveillance, they can be saved from exter-

mination, and forced into the habits of civilization. I need not dwell upon the simplicity and directness with which our Indian affairs could be administered in the colored community which would thus be established. No treaties, no intrusion of whites, no demoralizing traffic by the worst of our population, but all things firmly and economically ordered, so far as the intervention of the Federal Government continued to be necessary. With such a man as Gerrit Smith of New-York in the office of Superintendent, sweeping away the whole present scaffolding of Indian agencies and Indian trade, justice to the Indian would be possible, and the obligations of the Covernment would be honorably discharged.

I may resume this subject with more system and in more detail, but for the present I feel sure that you will pardon the impulsiveness with which I have written. I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES W. TAYLOR. St. Paul, May 27, 1867.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT IN KANSAS.

The following is a history of the universal suffrage movement in Kansas:

The Legislature, at its last Winter's session, submitted two amendments of the State Constitution to the people. The first, to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 7, and the House by 65 to 15. The second, to strike out the word "male," passed the Senate by 17 to 7, and the House by 62 to 20. The effect of this amendment, if adopted by the people of this State, is to give the suffrage to women. On the 2d of April a mass Convention assembled at Topeka, organized a State Impartial Suffrage Association, to advocate both amendments, and chose the following officers: President, Gov. Crawford; Vige-Fresident, Licut-Gov. Green, and an Executive Committee consisting of ex-Govs. Robinson and Root, Gens. Ritchle, Larimer and Moonlight, Col. Coffin and others; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Sam N. Wood. This association has begun a vigorous canvass of the State. Forty-five meetings have been held in 40 counties. Among the speakers engaged were Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell. Large audiences have been present, and have aimost unanimously expressed themselves in favor of both amendments. That giving the right to vote to women seems to be the more popular of the two. Of the newspapers published in the State, 14 favor this amendment, five oppose it, and the rest are un decided. Nine mass conventions are advertised for the month of September. Mrs. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Francis D. Gage, Charles Lenox Raymond, and others, will address them. Meetings are to be held during the canvass in every voting precinct. Carl Schutz has promised to speak before Gefman audiences through the State in favor of both amendments. The Missouri Democrat, Westliche Post, and Chicago Republican commend the movement. President Horner of Baker University, Prof. Norton of the Normal School, and many other ministers will take part in the canvass. The great body of the Repablican party in the State will vote for both amendments. The Democratikayor of Lenvenwort President Amendments are The Leavenworth The Legislature, at its last Winter's session, submitted two amendments of the State Constitution to the people ANOTHER LETTER FROM LUCY STONE.

Lucy Stone has written another letter on "womanhood suffrage." The following is an extract:

If there is any way better or different from that which women have used to show how earnestly they desire the suffrage, we should like to know it. We have petitioned the Legislatures of every Northern State so often and during so many years, that if the names could to-day be joined in one long list, they would literally extend miles, in length. On behalf of those petitioners we have personally appearedle-fore committees of the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New-York and New-Jersey, using every argument for woman's suffrage which could be urged in accordance with our theory of government. We have held conventions and sent lecturers everywhere. We have circulated tracts upon the subject by tens of thousands. The able argument by the lamented wife of John Stuart Mill on the "Enfranchisement of Women," we reprinted from The Westminister Review, and seattered it, like Autumn leaves, all over the North. During so many years has this been done that they, who came with fair young checks, and offered youth, health and If there is any way better or different from that which

## WHY ARE THE BITES OF DOGS DANGER

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of May 31 an article appeared on Hydrophebia, which attributes the disease to the saliva of a mad dog, "introduced into the system through the mucous membrane of the lips, or any little abrasion of the skin, as well as through a wound made by the ani-

of the skin, as well as through a wound made by the animal's teeth."

Now it is well know that persons have been bitten by a rabid dog and escaped hydrophobia; while others, bitten by healthy dogs have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. Furthermore, the bite of a man, of a cow, horse, hog, or many other animals, is liable to produce the same malady. This can only be accounted for in one way; that the animal bitten has been inocculated by the saliva of the other animal; that one of the chief properties of this secretion is its power of destroying life; and that madness is not necessary to make the saliva poisonous.

In man, and all the higher manumalias, saliva is secreted by three pairs of glands; of these the largest, the paretid, has its outlet at a point in the inside of the check, opposite to the second molar tooth of the upper jaw. The other glands, the submaxillary and sublingual, have their points of discharge in the lower jaw under the tongue. The secretions of all these glands are necessary for preparing the food for digestion in this order of animals.

In the class of reptiles, the three glands are necessary of the class of reptiles, the three glands are necessary of the class of reptiles, the three glands are necessary of the class of reptiles.

mals.

In the class of reptiles, the three glands are never all found in the same individual; one may have the parotid, and another either of the others. The poisonous reptiles have only the parotid gland; and it is the secretion of this which the rattlesnake, when he bites, carries through a channel in his fangs into the wound. The use made of it by all the poisonous reptiles seems sufficient to establish its functions and preperties. The boa constrictor, another reptile, has no parotid glands; he cannot destroy his prey by a bite, but kills his victim by crushing it in his folds, and having broken its bones and squeezed the body to a pulp, he licks it all over; the flesh, under the influence of his saliva, becomes softened and dishtegrated, almost as if it were rotten, and is thus prepared for swallowing and digestion.

It would appear, from the cases cited of the two serpents and from the effects known to be produced by the bites of other animals, possessing different ones of the salivary glands, that their secretions possess different properties: that while the parotid saliva is alone capable of destroying animal or vegetable life, that of the other glands has the power of decomposing or disintegrating lissues already dead; and all, in common, serve to soften or dilute hard food in order to prepare it for being swallowed.

It is thus explicable why the bites of dogs and other

or dilute hard food in order to prepare it for being swallowed.

It is thus explicable why the bites of dogs and other submals are followed by different consequences. The saliva of inoculation may come from the sub-maxillary or sub-lingual glands, when it will be harmless; whereas, if it come from the parotid gland it may be poisonous. This view is sustained by the position of the mouths of the salivary ducts; the ineasor, or front teeth, used chiefly in litting, are generally moistened by the saliva from the sub-maxillary or sub-lingual glands, that of the parotid being only poured out when the moiar teeth are brought into operation. The secretion of the parotid clasd is only poisonous when taken into the circulation through a wound; it cannot pass through the mucous membrane when this is unbroken. The polson of the rattlesmake may be drunk with the same impunity to man as to the serpent who swallows it with his food. It is not poisonous to him, because it does not enter his circulation until it has been digeated. Should he bite himself, or be bitten by another of his species, be would be liable to the same fatal consequences as any other animal.

An acquaintance with these facts will go far toward reconciling the seeming discrepancies in cases of poisoning from the bites of animals; and may lead to a more successful treatment of the diseases arising from such causes. If hydrophobia does not occur in equatorial Africa so much the better fer the natives; perhaps it would there be taken for obeah or witcheraft, and the victim speedily suffer the test of the strychilme water. If it ever were unknown in Jamaica, that ignorance has long since disappeared, as well as in the other West Indies. Being unknown cannot be taken as proof that anything does not exist. Statistics in such a matter, to be of any value, must be recorded for a long time and collected from many localities. Birting dogs are dangerous at any time of year; therefore all dogs allowed to run in the streats should be muzzled; if not, drowning is a very It is thus explicable why the bites of dogs and other

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-June 4.-Before

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-June 4.—Before Judge Blatchroad.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF THE CHAMPAGNE CASES.

The famous champagne cases, the trial of which have so long been delayed, were to have come up for trial yesterday.

It was stated on behalf of the Government that it was not ready to go on, owing to the absence of Mr. We. M.

not was stated on behalf of the Government that it was not ready to go on, owing to the absence of Mr. Win. M. Evarts, senior counsel, at the Constitutional Convention. That three of the cases had been prepared under his supervision for trial, and the Government would be ready to go on in those cases on Monday next, at which time Mr. Evarts would be here.

Mr. Sulma W.-Mr. Evarts would be here.

Mr. Evarts would be here.

Mr. Sidney Webster denied the right of the Government to select any of the cases it might choose, and, after preparing them for trial, without notifying the other side, have them tried in the order the Government might elect. That counsel for claimants were not ready in the cases should be tried in their order on the calender, that the cases should be tried in their order on the calender, which was the usual mode, and counsel had, expecting this plan would be pursued, prepared to try them in that way.

ay. The Court decided that the absence of Mr. Evarts furnished sufficient cause for the postponement asked, but that the Government could not select what cases they desired and have them tried without duly notifying the other side; that the Government had no more right than a private suitor; that it was desirable that these cases should be tried as soon as possible; that they must be tried in the order in which they were on the calender, and that the first case should come on for trial on Monday host.

day next.

Condemnations.

Returns of process having been made, and no claimants appearing for the following property, on motion of Daniel G. Rollma, jr., Assistant United States District-Attorney, decroes were entered condemning it by default: Distillery at No. 247 West Thirty-seventh-at.; distillery at No. 262 Chambers-st., distillery in Fifty-sixth-st., near Seventh-ave.; tobacco factory at No. 262 West Forty-sixth-st.; 16 bbls. distilled spirits, found on New-st.; 16 bbls. doi., distilled spirits, found on New-st.; 16 bbls. do., found at same place; 6 bbls. do., found on Third-ave., near Ninth-st., and 6 bbls. do., found on Pier No. 7. N. R. BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.—Before Chief Clerk WILLMARTH. THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW—STAMPS ON CEPTIFIED COPIES OF PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—MANUAL

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW—STAMPS ON CERTIFIED COPIES OF PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—MANUAL READY NEXT WEEK.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the following letter has been received by George F. Enits, e.g., Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York:

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REFERENT, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

Sun: I reply to your letter of March 23, that certified copies of papers and proceedings, under the Bunkrupt law, require a fire cuit stamp.

Yety respectfully.

R. A. KOLLINS, Commissioner.

GEORGIA F. BRITS, est, Clerk of District Court, New-York.

Mr. Willmarth, Chief Clerk, has received from Messrs.
Philip & Solomons, the publishers of the Manual of Rules, &c., in Bankruptery, a note stating that the Manual will be ready some time next week; that they will send him a supply as soon as ready, and that the delay in its publication has been occasioned by the numerous changes made by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

CHANKERS.—Before Judge BEATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ADMIRALTY PRACTICE

tion has been occasioned by the numerous changes made by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS.—Before Judge BEATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ADMIRALTY PRACTICE SETTLED.

George O. Stanler agt. The Schr. Mary M., her tackle, &c.

The libel herein was filed to recover scamen's wages, earned on a voyage to St. Thomas, Barracoa, and back to this port. The libelant was discharged on her arrival here and before her cargo was unloaded. The owners moved to have the attachment of the vessel set aside, on the ground that no prelimary summons had been issued or security for costs filed. On the argument, Mr. Lanktrec, the libelant's counsel, claimed that as the libel contained an averment that the libelants did not sign shipping articles, he was not bound to proceed according to the act of 1790, issue summons and obtain a certificate, but might proceed under the old Admiralty rule which excused scamen from filing scentrity for costs in the first instance, and that the Court will not require scamen to file such security, unless the owners show adequate cause on proper notice, which they have not done and cannot do in this case, and that to require scamen to file such security, unless the owners show adequate cause on proper notice, which they have not done and cannot do in this case, and that to require scamen to file such security. The carefully considering the law and practice on the subject, his honor rendered the following important decision: "As the libeiant did not sign any shapping articles, the act of July 20 1790 (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 131), does not apply to this case. That act (sec. 1) provides that a scamen who does not sign an agreement in writing or in print such as the act prescribes shall not be bound by the regulations contained in the act. In the absence of the restrictions imposed by that act the libelant had a right on the facts set forth in his libel to his immediate suit, in rem. against the vessel (The William Jarvis, Sprague's Decisions, 485). I do not think the case is one in which the lib for the owners.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO APPRAISING SEIZED

DISTILLERIES, &C., FOR THE PURPOSE OF BOND-

DISTILLERIES, &C., FOR THE PURPOSE OF BOARD ING.

The United States agt. Two boslers, &c., &c., found at a Distillery in East Morrissais.

Upon a motion, on behalf of the claimant, to bond the property proceeded against in this suit, the question arose as to the value at which the property ought to be appraised. Claimants contended that the appraisement should be according to the amount which the Government could realize from the property, in the ovent of condemnation and sale. It was claimed, on the other hand, on behalf of the Government, that the value of the property as it stood upon the premises was the proper value to be considered in bonding. And, in support of this position, reference was made to the recent decision of Judge Blackford, published in THE TRIBUNE several days since, in the case of the United States agt. "Four cases (8 & C) Silk Ribbons."

the premises was the proper value to be considered in bonding distilleries.

Daniel G. Rollins, jr., Assistant U. S. District-Attornoy, for the Government; Guy R. Pelton for the claimants.

bonding distilleries.

Daniel G. Rollins, jr., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, for the Government; Guy R. Pelton for the claimants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 4.—Before Justices Leonare, Clerke, and Barnaro.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

George H. Renton, as Trustee, sgt. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., defeadants.

This action was brought by George H. Renton, as trustee for the henefit of the creditors of Andrew Campbell, against John Kelly, Sheriff of the County of New-York, to recover \$8,000 damages, being the value of certain machinery, tools, &c., alleged to have been wromafully levied upon and sold by the defendant under an execution against the property of Campbell, in favor of the Elizabethport Mannfacturing Company.

Andrew Campbell was a maker of printing presses, at the corner of Pearl and Elimests, New-York, and there owned stock, machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., acc., acc., acc., sary for such business. In 1859 he became much embarrassed, and John J. Merritt loaned and advanced him money, cash \$20,000, or thereabouts.

To secure these advances Mr. Campbell executed to Mr. Merritt a chasttel mortgage for \$18,896, payable on demand, on his machinery, tools, and office farmiture. This mortgage Mr. Campbell did not pay, and Mr. Merritt at chastel mortgage, of the money secured by the mortgage, and kept possession. Under an agreement between him and Campbell, dated 5th May, 1850, he carried on the business in his (Merritt's) name until the 24th May, 1860, when he delivered the said property to the plaintiff, who took and retained exclusive possession until divested by the defendant. On 24th May, 1860, Merritt, Campbell, and the plaintiff (Renton) made articles of agreement, whereby Merritt and Campbell conveyed their interest in certain other property they had at corner of Pearl and Elm-sts. to the plaintiff in trust, upon certain terms and conditions therein named. This agreement and disposition of the property having been delivered by Mr. Merritt, to the plaintiff the same day, 24th

on the other hand, it is contended that Merritt, having

forcelosed his mortgage, became, notwithstanding his subsequent arrangement, the real owner, and his joining in the instrument was a direct conveyance of his own property to the plaintiff, and that whether such a con-veyance by Campbell was void or not, the conveyance by Merritt was valid.

Decision reserved.

Mr. Howe for plaintiff appellant; Mr. Vanderpoel for efendant respondent.

Before Judge BAENARD.

Before Judge Barnard.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE A WILL—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AND APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Sarab C. Hatch git Clars M. Reaged.

The plaintiff brings this action to set aside the will of her mother, the late Mrs. Hogan, who devised the bulk of her estate to her daughter Clara. The plaintiff obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the defendant from collecting the rents of the estate, and also an order to show cause why a receiver of the same should not be appointed. The plaintiff proposed that her husband should be appointed receiver during the litigation. The defendant claimed that the injunction should be vacated and the motion should be denied upon various grounds, because: 1. That the equities of the bill were denied by the answer. 2. It was not pretended that the defendant was inscivent; hence the plaintiff could not be prejudiced. 3. The defendant claimed the property in question under a deed, and not under the will, and the relief demanded in the complaint did not cover the deed; also, that there was a fital defect of parties. The Court inclined to these objections, and vacated the injunction in so far as it restrained the defendant from collecting the rents, and denied the motion for a receiver.

Ex Judge Cowles and R. D. Hatch for plaintiff; Coudert Brothers for defendant.

CHAMBERS.—Before Mr. Justice Ingraham.

THE MARRIED STATE.

August F. Bull agt Heavy Ball.

CHAMBERS.—Before Mr. Justice Inguanda.

THE MARRIED STATE.
Aurosta F. Bull agt. Heavy Ball.

This was a motion for alimony brought in a suit for divorce a mensa et thoro, the wife alleging cruelty on the part of her busband, and claiming that she placed in his hands \$4,000 when they were married, and that his income is about \$4,000 per annum.

The Court reserved its decision.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Income is about \$4,000 per alimin.

The Court reserved its decision.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Meers agt. Walker et al.; Anderson agt. Zantzirger et al.; Wieks agt. Free!; Demarest et al. agt. Barchay; Holly agt. Dean; Wellington et al. agt. Dermot; Wallis agt. Rozzie; Pierce, 2d. agt. Deda; Eeiss agt. Rozzie; Pulls et al. agt. Raphael; Schlesinger et al. agt. Barrows; Swan agt. Singleton; Whitehouse agt. Davis et al.; Merchants' Exchange National Bank agt. Donnelly et al.; Bitter et al. agt. Elinak; Jellies agt. Sayre; Brown agt. Bardon; Hamlin et al. agt. Lowenstein; Benedict agt. Gorner; Roc agt. Greiras; Grocers' National Bank agt. A. Harris, &c.; Martin agt. Thorn et al; World Company, agt. Poppe et al.; Colin et al. agt. Harris et al.; Cock et al. agt. Herrick et al.; Mecklam et al. agt. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Bell agt. Schenck et al.; Gilbert agt. Shortland; Chas. Doberty agt. Bonny et al.; Schlesinger et al. agt. Hausen et al.; Robbins et al. agt. Barnes; Sheridan agt. Vanderberg; Townsend agt. Dwinelle; Cari et al. agt. McMahon et al.; Moxon agt. Gregall.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-JUNE 4.—Before Judge Barboun.

John A. Godfrey agt. The New-York and Harlem John A. Godfrey agt. The New Fork and Factors Railrond Company.—Motion granted, without costs. Samuel V. Hodman sgt. Jeremiah Devlin et al.—Motion granted, and extra allowance of \$400, in addition to the costs and disbursments, allowed the plaintiff.

In re the appointment of a guardian ad litem, for Matida Lawb.—Motion granted, and guardian appointed. Christian W. Conger agt. Adam Dipple.—Motion directing the Sheriff to roaduce defendant granted.

ng the Sheriff to produce defendant granted. Francis A. Sandsetal agt. Moritz Burling et. al.—Motion

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-JUNE 4.-Before Judgo Cardozo.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS—CHARGES AND COUNTER-

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS—CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Theodore Stuyresant agt. Caroline I. Stayresant.

This is a case which has excited considerable interimerest, and now comes up for the first time in a civil court on a motion for alimony. The plaintiff charges his wife with adulteries with various parties, at various times, running over four years, and with being a woman of ungovernable temper and violent passions, and in the constant use of intoxicating drinks. Affidavits were read to show that she had been using excited gestures and language at unseemly times and places, and to show the crime charged on her. In reply, affidavits were read to show that she had been using excited gestures and language at unseemly times and places, and to show the crime charged on her. In reply, affidavits were read on her behalf denying the adultery, and charging on the husband habitmal intoxication and brutal treatment of the wife. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. James for motion; Tomlinson and Phillips for plaintiff opposed.

CLOSE OF THE BOGERT DIVORCE CASE.

Elia T. Bogert agt. James Bogert.

The plaintiff in this case having committeed her cause, the defended concluded his proofs, and his counsel summed up at considerable length. The Court reserved its decision.

Waldron agt. Waldron.—The signature of the de-fendant to the admission of service of summons and com-plaint must be verified by affidavit.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERMS COURT—GRANMAL TRIES. Preferred Causes.

5—Sarafield agt Healt.

15—R. R. Bank agt Butterworts.

19—Otter agt Brevoort Pet. Co.

23—Torbias agt Hincken.

21—Lambert agt Gilbert.

23—Alexander agt. Sun Mutual
Ins. Co.

23—Mayor &c., agt. Hoppuck.

24—Butler agt. Tucker.

25—Overton agt. L. I. R. R. Co.

26—Barlar agt. Second-ave. R.R.

Co.

27—Oliphant agt. Atlantic Nav. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

PART II. 1684-Russ agt. The Broadway and Seventh-ave. R. R. Co. 130-Roe agt. Allaire.

1831-Russ agt. The Broadway and Seventhawe, R. R. Co. 1953-Bower agt. Freche. c. 1956-Peck agt. Balley. c. 1999-Phillip agt. Dandina. 468-Hallatine agt. Heory. 541-Kiensted agt. Clerke. 1992-Lyuch agt. Hillor. 096-The Nat. N. Y. Cit. Bank agt. Janes. 130-Bore agt. Anorec.
136-Hartley agt. James.
1143-De Witt agt. Sallivan.
610-Granuls agt. Kelly, Sheri
1376-Brayer agt. Pisker.
1276-Brayer agt. Pisker.
1276-Brayer agt. Pisker.
1282-Godari agt. Cunard.
1262-Fills agt. Jones.
300-Low agt. Hall.
506-Perkins agt. McDavitt. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL

ore—The Nat. N. 1. Cit. Bank agt.
Jones.
1220 Leake agt. The Bleeckerst.
and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
TERM.—Dawista, J. Demurrers.
37—Janusca agt. Ward.
38—Butler agt. Tappan.
33—B Mech'a Assu. agt. The
Mayor.
40—Orgood agt. Amidon.
41—Brainerd agt. Benson.
43—Shippe agt. Arnold.
44—agt. 30-Winter agt. Shell.
23-Stewart agt. Drew.
25-Most agt. Carpenter.
26-Meyer agt. Bennett.
23-Winter agt. Roberts.
29-Winter agt. Bloasom.

31-Same agt. Same.
30-Same agt. Same.
8UPREME COURT-CHAMBRIS.—INGRAFAN, J.
4-Edminston agt. Gordon.
2n-Townsend agt. Freck.
132-Dounelly agt. Streihts.
135-Dounelly agt. Grace.
136-First Nat. Bank agt. Jones.
136-First Nat. Bank agt. Jones.
136-First Nat. Bank agt. Jones.
137-Bank agt. Jones.
138-Same agt. Same.
138-Same.
13

SUPERIOR COURT-PART I -Adjourned to Monday next. SUPERIOR COURT—FART I.—Algoring to atomic net.

2016—Hyams agt. Seligman.

1964—Goodridge agt. Nat. Fire. Ins.

3046—Tinson agt. Welch.

3146—Tinson agt. Welch.

3154—Goodyear agt. Brooks.

3072—Blumenthal agt. McCake.

2266—Leyon agt. Sherman.

1944—Blerce agt. People's Fire Ins.

2018—Same agt. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FIRST BOARD. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U 8 6a 1881 Coup. U 8 6a 1881 Reg U 8 6a 5-20 Cp '65 2,000... a 112½ 20,000... 1071 5,000... 1051 U 8 6a 5-20 Cou '62 U 8 6a 5-20 Reg '62 U 8 5-20 Cc '62 n 1 135,000... 109½ 3,000... 109½ 803,000... 109½ 1,000... small 109½ U 8 6a 5-20 Reg '65 U 8 5a 10-40 Coup 51,000... 109½ 18,500... 100½ 62,000... 29\$ |Adams Express | Reading

Tennessee 6s
10,000...ex-cou 60)
1,000...ex-cou 70
1,000....ex-c

|Boston Wat Pow'r|Hudson River

| Tennessee 6s | Boston Wat Four | 100 | 100 | 251 | 100 | 100 | 15.000 | 681 | 25.600 | 683 | 50 | Mariposa Pref | 125 | 18 | Mich So & N Is 

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—10 A. M.
Ohio &Miss Cer N Y Central Mich So & No Ind
10,000 253 300. 983 1,800 664
10 S Express 200. 810,981 100. b10 684
200. 701 200. b5, 981 600. 83 664
Merchants' Un Ex 100. b20 981 100. c68
100. 164 Erie Cleve & Pitts
200. 25 260. b50 60; Chie & N Western
100. 1324 Rending Chie & N W Pref
West Union Tel 200. b10,1042
West Union Tel 200. b10,1042
200. 591
100. 432 Chi R I & Pa 

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-34 P. M. | Loan and Trist Company; | Bell agt. Scheick et al.; | Gil| bert agt | Shortland; Chas Doberty agt. Bonny et al.; | Gil| bert agt | Shortland; Chas Doberty agt. Bonny et al.; | Gil| Schlesinger et al. agt. Brown et al.; | Cutto et al. agt. |
Meade; Sinciair et al. agt.	Hausen et al.;	Robbins et al. agt.		
Magt. Barnes; Shieridan agt.	Vanderberg; Townsend agt.			
Dwinelle; Cari et al. agt.	Memahon et al.;	Moxon agt.		
Grigan.	Gil	Motions Granted for Second Friday.		
The Chemical Bank agt.	N. J.	Mutual	B. Coal	Co.;
The World	Co. agt.	Pappe et al.;	Spellman et al. agt.	
Canton	Erie	Mich South & N I		
Motions Granted for Second Friday.				
The Chemical Bank agt.	N. J.	Mutual	B. Coal	Co.;
The World	Co. agt.	Pappe et al.;	Spellman et al. agt.	
Canton	Erie	Mich South & N I		
1500	bis.	43	100	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
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1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	bis.
1600	bis.	63	300	b Canton

FIRST BOARD. SALES.

Mining Slocks. | Quartz Hill | 190 | 83 | 1 75 | Con'd Gregory Got | 190 | 83 | 2 90 | 190 | 1 79 | 190 | 6 79 | 190 | 6 79 | 190 | 83 | 1 75 | Con'd Gregory Got | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 6 79 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190

TUESDAY, June 4 -P. M. Gold closed at 137, after selling at 1377@1361. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$48,385,000, and the balances \$1,496,063. Government stocks are more active, and full prices

continue to be paid. New Tennessee 6s sold at 681. North Carelina and Missouri bonds are firm. In railway mortgages little done. In the miscellaneous list the dealings are small. Atlantic Mail sold at 105, and Pacific at 133. The railway share market opened at the reduced quotations of last night, and under small sales, was barely sustained. Michigan Central, lih-nois Central, and Hudson River were firm, but the ordinary footballs of the street were not in favor. The earnings of the closing week in May were reported as unfavorable, and stocks are offered privately in large amounts without success. After the call the market was not sustained on the general speculative list. At the Second Board prices were lower, and the market closed with a downward tendency. At the open Board there was a pressure to sell, and the whole market was lower. North-Western Common broke to 341, Erie, 591. After the call prices rallied a fraction, but closed dull and heavy at quotations. The following are the closing prices: New-York Central, 981@981; Erie, 591 @591; Reading, 1041 @1043; Michigan Southern, 68@681; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 75@751; Rock Island, 88@881; North-Western, 341@341; do. Preferred, 58\2581; Fort Wayne, 97\297\.

The following were the quotations for bank shares: Commerce......118 Auterlean Exchange....115 Republic. 113 Ninth National 118
Bank North America 107 Tenth National 104
Hanover 117 Oriental Bank 132
The money market is quoted 6@7 per cent on call

loans, with some business at 5 per cent to favorite houses, but the latter is an exceptional rate. Lenders expect rates to be fully maintained as the year advances, and are not disposed to make long engage-ments under legal interest. The letter of Secretary McCulloch has ceased to be regarded as expansive, and it is now fully understood that he must carry on his department until Congress meets in December with temporary loans, if the customs revenue, the internal taxes, and his surplus gold are not sufficient to pay the unexpected penses to which his letter refers. As he has no power to make fresh issues of paper to be used as circulation, he must come as a borrower, and his presence in this is justly dreaded by inferior borrowers who must yield him the preference. Next week in the payment of the compound notes, the department will destroy eight millions of legal tenders forming the most desirable reserve held by the banks. They will probably get in exchange for it a good deal of National Bank currency. This is not wanted, but on the other hand is shunned by the banks holding compound notes, some